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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

World Summaries
CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

SEPTEMBER 1957

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service
Washington 25, D.C.

MEDITERRANEAN AREA HARVESTING LARGE ALMOND CROP

Summary. At 115,300 short tons, shelled basis, the prospective world harvest of almonds this year will approach record proportions. Spain expects a record crop of 30,000 tons and Italy looks forward to a bumper crop of 45,000 tons. Foreign almond imports by the United States during 1956 were insignificant. The volume of U. S. exports, however, was record-high. Prices for shelled almonds declined steadily during the past season from the unprecedented high levels attained a year ago.

Production. The 1957 world almond crop forecast of 115,300 short tons, shelled basis, is expected to be the second largest on record. Production of 1950 was the greatest. Italy, world's largest almond producer, looks forward to harvesting a bumper crop of 45,000 tons. Half of this production will come from the Island of Sicily. While something short of a record, the 1957 Italian production is expected to be 15 percent larger than the 1950-54 five-year average and nearly 4 times that of last season's freeze-damaged crop.

The previous Spanish forecast for a record harvest of 30,000 short tons remains unchanged. A still larger crop would have been harvested this year had it not been for infestation by a small spider called "aranuelo". Many trees were damaged, especially in some districts of Alicante. The earlier prediction for the 1957 Portuguese almond harvest has been increased by 400 tons to 6,200 tons.

ALMONDS, SHELLED: Commercial production estimates for selected countries, average 1950-54, annual 1953-56, forecast 1957

Country	Average 1950-54	1953	1954	1955	1956	Forecast 1957
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
French Morocco	3,400	3,300	4,200	3,300	3,900	1/
Iran	7,600	6,600	8,800	4,700	5,000	7,700
Italy	39,300	38,300	34,200	20,900	12,000	45,000
Portugal	5,300	6,600	6,000	3,500	2,800	6,200
Spain	26,100	28,000	19,500	13,200	20,000	30,000
Foreign total	81,700	82,800	72,700	45,600	43,700	92,300
United States 2/	20,000	19,600	22,200	19,200	30,000	23,000
Grand total	101,700	102,400	94,900	64,800	73,700	115,300

1/ Forecast unavailable. 1950-54 average used in "Foreign total."
2/ Source: Almond Control Board.

Stocks. Mediterranean almond-producing countries are reported to have carried over approximately 3,000 tons of almonds, shelled basis, from the 1956 crop. Half of this tonnage was represented in the carryover reported for Spain.

Prices. Shelled almond prices have declined steadily. New crop Italian shelled almonds were returning as much as $1.04 per pound f.o.b. Bari in September of 1956. At the beginning of September 1957, prices for old crop Prima Baris had reached a low of 39.4 cents per pound. New crop Italian almonds were quoted between 40.8 and 41.7 cents per pound for ordinary stock in early September. The Spanish Government's new crop minimum export price for unselected Valencias is reported by the trade as 38.6 cents per pound. Earlier reports of a Spanish Government export subsidy of 2.2 cents per pound for 1957-crop shelled almonds have not been substantiated.

In Iran, top quality shelled almonds were quoted at 42.7 cents per pound in early August.

U. S. imports. During the 10-month period, September 1956 through June 1957, almond imports by the United States were negligible. Imports have been low the past three seasons in consequence of short Mediterranean crops and high European prices. On August 8 and 9, the U. S. Tariff Commission held a hearing pursuant to Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, to determine the effects of foreign imports on the Department of Agriculture's almond program under Federal Marketing Order No. 9. At this writing, the Commission's decision is scheduled to be announced shortly.

ALMONDS, SHELLED, UNBLANCHED: U. S. imports for consumption, by country of origin, average 1950-54, annual 1952-56, year beginning September 1

Country of origin	Average 1950-54	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
French Morocco	55	54	79	15	0	0
Italy	1,437	578	1,015	139	125	0
Portugal	45	93	76	4	7	2/
Spain	1,503	2,505	2,140	512	28	9
Other countries	57	78	18	3/ 43	4/ 24	4/ 7
Total	3,097	3,308	3,328	713	184	16

1/ Ten months, September-June. 2/ Less than one-half ton. 3/ Includes 23 tons from Turkey and 17 from Iran. 4/ Turkey only.

U. S. exports. Shipments of shelled U. S. almonds, principally to European markets, were of record proportions during the September 1956 through June 1957 period. Shipments during this period more than doubled the total 1955-56 shipments. The increase was due to short European supplies.

ALMONDS, SHELLED AND UNSHELLED: U. S. exports by country of destination, annual 1952-56, year beginning September 1

Type and country of destination	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Shelled:					
Canada	261	615	322	231	435
Mexico	3	165	13	65	103
Venezuela	27	45	55	54	52
Netherlands	100	1,153	576	902	824
Belgium-Luxembourg	136	398	254	163	307
Switzerland	1,006	895	955	436	797
Sweden	0	4	119	420	1,261
Germany, West	0	371	175	666	1,768
Ireland	0	50	321	1	2
Others	103	192	125	195	2/ 727
Total	1,636	3,888	2,915	3,133	6,276
Unshelled:					
Canada	168	229	392	105	301
Dominican Republic	12	10	5	3	10
Switzerland	0	—	49	3/	2
Philippine, Republic	16	9	7	4	8
Others	43	41	62	25	4/ 182
Total	239	289	515	137	492

1/ Ten months, September-June. 2/ Includes 306 tons to Norway; 126 to Denmark and 107 to Japan. 3/ If any, included in "Others."
4/ Includes 70 tons to Sweden.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE APPLE AND PEAR PRODUCTION DOWN SHARPLY

Northern Hemisphere production of apples and pears from the 1957 crop is sharply reduced from 1956, largely as a result of adverse weather conditions in Western Europe.

Unseasonally warm weather in March and April followed by severe frosts in May caused extensive damage to apple and pear crops. Major fruit producing countries affected include West Germany, France, Switzerland, the Netherlands, United Kingdom, and the Scandinavian countries.

Apples

Total European dessert apple production in 1957 is now estimated to be only about 165 million bushels as compared to 283 million in 1956. North American production shows an increase of almost 9 percent, to a total of about 127 million bushels. This increase, however, is far below the amounts needed to offset the losses in Europe.

Every European producing country reports a sharp crop reduction except Spain, which is down only slightly.

Canada, Mexico, and the United States on the other hand all report increased production. The greatest gain is in the United States where an increase of almost 11 million bushels is forecast. Total Northern Hemisphere apple production in 1957 is now expected to be slightly above 383 million bushels vs. 550 million in 1956.

(See Table on page 6)

Pears

Pear crop situation is almost parallel that of apples with North America reporting a slight increase, Europe down sharply, and resulting Northern Hemisphere production down about 35 million bushels.

In Europe, Yugoslav production is up sharply with Spain showing a slight gain and all other countries reporting decreases. In North America the U.S. has a larger crop, Mexico up slightly and Canada down slightly.

Northern Hemisphere production of table pears is now forecast at almost 87 million bushels, down about 22 million bushels from 1956.

(See Table on page 7)

Apples: Production in specified countries, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1954-57

Continent and country	Average 1935-39	Average 1945-49	1954	1955	1956	1957 1/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:						
Canada	14,560	14,818	14,510	19,142	12,424	12,718
Mexico	1,231	2,029	2,578	2,681	2,756	2,800
United States	127,311	104,279	111,765	107,157	100,623	111,362
Total	143,102	121,126	128,853	128,980	115,803	126,880
Europe:						
Austria:						
Dessert & cooking	7,095	8,008	7,452	12,093	15,538	7,300
Cider	6,291	7,101	2,829	4,315	6,761	2,500
Belgium-Luxemburg	5,721	9,129	12,245	10,219	9,438	2/ 6,889
Denmark	2,818	7,303	11,804	6,889	9,553	8,598
Finland	1,008	546	1,148	689	700	550
France:						
Dessert & cooking	10,499	13,630	20,024	20,080	21,959	13,779
Cider	153,973	71,444	138,422	145,351	142,333	86,898
West Germany	36,116	37,890	73,900	35,800	72,500	21,500
Greece	374	1,203	2,544	1,654	3,225	4,225
Italy	12,923	19,849	39,499	55,707	64,215	46,947
Netherlands	3,631	9,452	17,798	9,646	14,468	6,889
Norway	1,080	1,073	3,187	2,017	3,059	2,000
Spain	5,411	5,859	7,165	8,759	7,808	7,716
Sweden	4,770	6,164	9,691	5,466	9,278	7,624
Switzerland	16,452	20,300	28,476	12,860	18,372	6,400
United Kingdom:						
Dessert & cooking	10,597	19,705	24,934	18,676	26,012	19,000
Cider	3,427	4,078	2,618	1,773	3,234	2,000
Yugoslavia	7,098	7,490	4,168	11,436	6,430	5,971
Total cider	163,691	82,623	143,869	151,439	152,328	91,398
Total other	125,593	167,601	264,035	211,991	282,555	165,388
Total Europe	289,284	250,224	407,904	363,430	434,883	256,786
Total specified countries (excl. cider)	268,695	288,727	392,888	340,971	398,358	292,268

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Belgium only.

Pears: Production in specified countries, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1954-57

Continent and country	Average 1935-39	Average 1945-49	1954	1955	1956	1957 1/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:						
Canada	569	873	1,261	1,510	1,375	1,027
Mexico	331	596	755	677	750	800
United States	28,693	33,108	29,536	29,622	32,322	33,069
Total	29,593	34,577	31,552	31,809	34,447	34,896
Europe:						
Austria:						
Dessert & cooking	950	1,380	1,582	2,032	1,755	1,500
Cider	5,416	5,885	4,004	6,248	8,082	3,500
Belgium-Luxemburg	2,126	5,204	9,268	9,177	7,000	2/ 1,764
Denmark	480	855	661	441	705	508
France:						
Dessert & cooking	1,760	5,447	6,534	8,303	6,555	4,850
Cider	21,776	11,165	21,633	22,715	22,244	13,580
West Germany	11,891	13,370	17,000	15,700	14,100	6,200
Greece	878	1,220	1,710	1,261	1,726	1,852
Italy	8,482	11,243	15,534	19,398	19,369	18,234
Netherlands	1,570	5,582	7,055	4,189	4,409	1,984
Norway	174	194	292	398	295	250
Spain	3,057	2,609	3,372	3,448	3,527	3,748
Sweden	1,063	1,102	1,587	750	1,499	1,093
Switzerland	7,037	11,728	9,700	13,669	8,818	4,400
United Kingdom:						
Dessert & cooking	782	1,492	1,581	2,236	2,733	1,900
Cider	237	272	242	112	246	172
Yugoslavia	2,773	3,050	2,121	2,469	1,764	3,527
Total cider	27,429	17,322	25,879	29,075	30,572	17,252
Total other	43,023	64,476	77,997	83,471	74,255	51,810
Total Europe	70,452	81,798	103,876	112,546	104,827	69,062
Total specified countries (excl. cider)	72,616	99,053	109,549	115,280	108,702	86,706

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Belgium only.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF COFFEE

The September estimate (second) of the total world production and world exportable production shows little change from the first estimate made in June for the 1957-58 marketing year. Total world production of green coffee for the 1957-58 marketing season is now estimated at 50.5 million bags. The estimate for 1956-57 is now made at 46.1 million bags. The estimated increase for Brazil accounts for 4.0 million bags of the increase expected for 1957-58 over 1956-57.

World exportable production for 1957-58 is now estimated at 42.0 million bags, or 6.5 million bags above the 35.5 million bags now estimated for 1956-57. Brazil is expected to account for an increase of 6.2 million bags.

North America

Both total and exportable production are expected to be slightly higher in North America in 1957-58 than for 1956-57. This is expected even though Central America will be in the "off-year" in the production cycle.

There is considerable enthusiasm regarding crop prospects in Costa Rica, as the trees are said to be loaded with fruit as they have never been loaded before. New trees are also coming into production. Disappointment and pessimism has been expressed regarding production in El Salvador. There was almost no rain in June and a sub-normal quantity in the first half of July. On August 10 the heavy rains and strong winds were reported to have caused extensive damage to the nation's coffee crop. Later reports have minimized damage from this cause and forecast a reduction from 1956-57's bumper crop due to (1) dry weather in the early 1957-58 season, and (2) the "off-year" in the production cycle.

Total production estimates have been increased for Guatemala for both 1956-57 and 1957-58. This has been done to include some lower grade coffees not generally recorded. The 1956-57 crop in Haiti was reported to be the poorest of record. Recovery is expected, however, for 1957-58. No change is made in the estimate for Mexico for either 1956-57 or 1957-58. However, the exportable production figures for "Other North America" is increased somewhat as Puerto Rico's crop for export is expected to be considerably higher for 1957-58.

South America

Of the total production of 30.6 million bags now estimated for 1957-58 for South American it is estimated that 25.3 million bags will be exportable. The exportable production of green coffee from South America during 1956-57 is now estimated at 19.4 million bags.

This represents a reduction from earlier estimates because Brazil's exportable production for the 1956-57 marketing year (July-June) amounted to only about 11.8 million bags. Exportable production for Brazil in 1957-58 is still estimated at 18.0 million bags. Heavy rains in major coffee producing areas in July impeded truck movement and delayed somewhat the marketing of the crop.

Colombia's coffee production for 1957-58 is estimated slightly below the estimate for 1956-57, but is unchanged from the last estimate. While it is generally agreed that many of the coffee trees are becoming older and producing less, there are new plantations coming into production to off-set this decline.

Ecuador's plantings of coffee continue to increase, and the effect of these increases is beginning to show up in the form of increased exports.

Africa: Total production for 1957-58 is now estimated at 9.1 million bags with an exportable production of 8.6 million bags. The 1956-57 total coffee production for Africa is now estimated at 8.6 million bags, with an exportable production of 8.3 million bags.

The 1956-57 crop in French West Africa is now expected to be almost as large as the 1955-56 crop. Off-setting this, however, are decreases in estimates for Kenya and Uganda. Some increases are expected for these two countries in 1957-58. The acreage of both Arabica and Robusta in Uganda increased by about 10 percent in 1956 over 1955. Total coffee under African cultivation in this country in 1956 was about 355,000 acres, while non-African acreage amounted to about 24,000 acres. Some increases are expected in Madagascar over the next few years.

Asia and Oceania: Total coffee production for 1957-58 and 1956-57 for Asia and Oceania is now estimated at 2.6 million bags. Exportable production for India is placed at the export quota level for 1956-57 of 238,000 bags, and a corresponding figure of 250,000 bags is projected for 1957-58. Indonesia's exports have not reached predictions made for 1956-57, but should reach 1.1 million bags when unrecorded shipments are included. Exports should also reach this figure for 1957-58. Identical production estimates are made for 1956-57 and 1957-58 for Yemen, which would be a slight increase from 1955-56.

(See Tables on pages 10 and 11)

GREEN COFFEE: World total production for the marketing year 1957-58 with comparisons 1/

(1,000 bags of 132.276 pounds each)

Continent and country	Average 1935/36-1939/40	Average 1946/47-1950/51	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	2nd estimate 1957-58
North America:							
Costa Rica	390	371	395	564	421	600	625
Cuba	425	564	595	642	906	750	800
Dominican Republic	347	348	526	485	610	515	600
El Salvador	1,091	1,203	1,070	1,335	1,250	1,450	1,350
Guatemala	1,002	1,044	1,140	1,080	1,117	1,290	1,300
Haiti	538	617	768	528	735	450	600
Honduras	57	131	249	260	287	350	300
Mexico	959	1,004	1,415	1,600	1,440	1,750	1,650
Nicaragua	280	277	339	443	405	350	400
Other North America 2/	251	311	575	550	650	600	650
Total North America	5,340	5,870	7,072	7,487	7,821	8,105	8,275
South America:							
Brazil	25,340	18,704	19,700	18,100	23,500	18,000	22,000
Colombia	4,452	5,840	7,088	6,405	6,800	7,200	7,100
Ecuador	254	270	330	437	375	500	450
Peru	80	93	163	190	180	250	225
Venezuela	940	698	670	820	600	800	700
Other South America 3/	83	49	66	70	70	75	75
Total South America	31,149	25,654	28,017	26,022	31,525	26,825	30,550
Africa:							
Angola	300	816	1,269	962	1,316	1,350	1,300
Belgian Congo	320	538	630	750	885	885	1,015
Ethiopia	345	343	653	762	900	800	950
French Cameroons	52	121	179	227	291	325	350
French Togoland	6	33	61	66	101	110	125
French West Africa	250	940	1,785	1,745	1,975	1,935	1,885
Kenya	297	156	229	238	467	385	450
Madagascar	537	503	790	636	910	850	900
Tanganyika	263	240	322	325	343	340	400
Uganda	225	494	630	1,180	1,300	1,320	1,400
Other Africa 4/	7	201	242	221	261	300	300
Total Africa	2,602	4,385	6,790	7,112	8,749	8,600	9,075
Asia and Oceania:							
India	278	323	498	418	566	685	700
Indonesia	1,961	485	1,239	744	1,190	1,400	1,400
Yemen	80	99	80	70	85	75	75
Other Asia and Oceania 5/	176	94	300	335	425	397	400
Total Asia and Oceania	2,495	1,001	2,117	1,567	2,266	2,557	2,575
Total world production	41,586	36,910	43,996	42,188	50,361	46,087	50,475

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. 2/ Includes Jamaica, Trinidad, Panama, Puerto Rico and Guadeloupe. 3/ Includes Bolivia, Surinam, Paraguay and British Guiana. 4/ Exportable production only. Includes Cape Verde, French Equatorial Africa, Liberia, Sao Thome and Principe, Sierre Leone, Spanish Africa, Ghana and Nigeria. 5/ Includes French Indochina, North Borneo, Philippine Republic, Hawaii, New Caledonia, New Hebrides and Portuguese Timor.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments. Other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad, and other information.

GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for the marketing year 1957-58, with comparisons 1/

(1,000 bags of 132.276 pounds each)

Continent and country	Average 1946/47-1950/51	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	2nd estimate 1957-58
North America:						
Costa Rica	316	331	508	364	540	565
Cuba	(-112)	-	33	2/ 317	2/ 353	400
Dominican Republic	236	436	394	520	423	510
El Salvador	1,108	927	1,190	1,105	1,350	1,250
Guatemala	834	951	892	917	1,040	1,050
Haiti	421	578	328	535	275	400
Honduras	75	189	200	227	290	240
Mexico	685	1,215	1,400	1,240	1,550	1,450
Nicaragua	214	284	388	350	305	340
Other North America 3/	31	135	102	202	185	250
Total North America	3,920	5,046	5,435	5,777	6,311	6,455
South America:						
Brazil	14,380	14,300	14,200	21,300	11,800	18,000
Colombia	5,200	6,348	5,665	6,100	6,400	6,300
Ecuador	245	290	397	326	450	400
Peru	14	74	110	130	140	135
Venezuela	438	439	557	300	500	400
Other South America 4/	22	52	55	55	60	60
Total South America	20,299	21,503	20,984	28,211	19,350	25,295
Africa:						
Angola	828	1,261	954	1,306	1,340	1,290
Belgian Congo	522	613	718	852	850	980
Ethiopia	274	587	696	833	725	850
French Cameroons	121	179	227	291	325	350
French Togoland	33	61	66	101	110	125
French West Africa	858	1,700	1,660	1,890	1,850	1,800
Kenya	150	219	228	457	375	425
Madagascar	453	743	586	884	800	800
Tanganyika	234	315	315	392	375	375
Uganda	488	620	1,168	1,187	1,250	1,350
Other Africa 5/	201	242	221	261	300	300
Total Africa	4,162	6,540	6,839	8,454	8,300	8,645
Asia and Oceania:						
India	27	163	60	2/ 137	238	250
Indonesia	108	939	444	875	1,100	1,100
Yemen	89	58	50	70	60	60
Other Asia and Oceania 6/	37	91	110	130	140	150
Total Asia and Oceania	261	1,251	664	1,212	1,538	1,560
World exportable production	28,642	34,340	33,922	43,654	35,499	41,955

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except in Brazil where it is based upon "registrations" of current crop coffee minus port consumption and coast wise shipments. 2/ Export quotas. 3/ Includes Jamaica, Trinidad, Panama, Puerto Rico and Guadeloupe. 4/ Includes Bolivia, Surinam, Paraguay, and British Guiana. 5/ Includes Cape Verde, French Equatorial Africa, Liberia, Sao Thome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Spanish Africa, Ghana and Nigeria. 6/ Includes New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Portuguese Timor and Hawaii.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad, and other information.

WORLD EXPORTS OF FATS AND OILS FORECAST AT ALL-TIME HIGH IN 1957

World exports of fats, oils, and oil-bearing materials in calendar 1957 are forecast by the Foreign Agricultural Service at a record high of almost 8.2 million short tons oil equivalent basis. This tonnage reflects a slight increase from the previous record in 1956 is over one-fourth larger than the prewar average and more than double the immediate postwar average.

The expected increase from 1956 in total exports is due to expansion in 2 of the 5 major categories--palm oils and industrial oils. Exports of edible vegetable oils, animal fats and marine oils are expected to decline slightly from the heavy shipments of 1956 but are expected to exceed (marine oils to equal) exports in 1955. The most spectacular changes in 1957 in the pattern of fats and oils trade are a sharp drop in exports of cottonseed oil and a heavy movement in flaxseed and linseed oil.

Exports of edible vegetable oils in 1957 may be slightly less than the record tonnage traded in 1956, reflecting a decline in exports of cottonseed oil, peanuts and peanut oil. A drop of roughly 40 percent is foreseen in cottonseed oil exports following record 400,000-ton shipments in each of the last 3 years when large quantities of oil were exported from the United States, mainly under government programs. The United States accounted for over three-fourths of the total cottonseed and cottonseed oil that entered international trade channels in each of the last 3 years. U. S. exports during the first 7 months of 1957 were 40 percent less than shipments in the same period last year, reflecting reduced production, smaller stocks, and resulting higher prices of cottonseed oil in relation to soybean oil. Exports of seed from the Sudan, the major exporter of seed as such, also have been lower than last year.

World exports of peanuts and peanut oil may be about 10 percent less than the near-record shipments last year. French West Africa's 1956 peanut crop set a new record but the Nigerian crop was down sharply, and purchases by the Nigerian Marketing Boards for export in 1957 have declined about one-third from a year ago. India's 1956-57 crop was 6 percent larger than the previous year, but exports of peanut oil are expected to be negligible this year because of an increasing internal demand for edible oils. No exports quotas have been granted for peanut oil since April 1956. Exports from China also are expected to decline this year because of pressing domestic needs.

Exports of soybeans and soybean oil likely will be about 15 percent larger than the record tonnage of 1956 as a result of a further increase in shipments from the United States. A large proportion of the oil continues to go out under Public Law 480 (Title I, sales for foreign currencies) authorizations 1/. Total exports of beans and oil January through July were 50 percent larger than during the comparable 7-month period of 1956. Exports from China-Manchuria probably will not be as large as last year because of continued edible oil shortages within the country. Moreover, within recent months there have been reports of damage from floods in the major soybean producing areas of Northeast China.

1/ This law is known as the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 195

FATS, OILS, AND OILSEEDS (FAT OR OIL EQUIVALENT): World exports 1/, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1950-56 2/ and forecast 1957

Commodity	Average		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	Forecast 1957
	1935-39	1945-49								
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Edible vegetable oils:										
Cottonseed	182	80	166	124	122	155	400	396	400	250
Peanut	852	480	575	520	525	638	745	876	870	790
Soybeans	435	135	338	492	334	383	435	577	845	960
Sunflower	36	75	160	156	75	80	58	46	34	42
Rapeseed	63	77	44	73	78	105	37	51	68	90
Sesame	78	28	36	36	53	96	44	52	63	95
Olive oil	113	42	109	46	63	79	106	88	60	90
Total	1,759	917	1,428	1,447	1,250	1,536	1,825	2,086	2,340	2,317
Palm oils:										
Coconut	1,205	860	1,180	1,470	1,255	1,122	1,235	1,300	1,435	1,525
Palm kernels	360	310	420	380	390	415	440	425	435	445
Palm	536	350	570	520	568	604	632	594	615	610
Babassu kernels	20	18	22	22	3/	3/	3/	5	3/	3/
Total	2,121	1,538	2,192	2,392	2,213	2,141	2,307	2,324	2,485	2,580
Industrial oils:										
Linseed	700	275	465	490	225	335	695	510	425	625
Castor	102	100	130	120	128	134	116	145	115	125
Oiticica	4	11	11	11	6	6	6	10	10	8
Tung	4/ 89	55	74	53	47	50	51	49	50	55
Perilla	40	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Total	935	441	680	674	406	525	868	714	600	813
Animal fats:										
Butter (fat content)	5/ 460	6/ 315	425	385	365	390	400	400	485	440
Lard	180	280	300	395	360	275	290	345	375	330
Tallow and greases	245	170	425	380	520	775	755	850	985	980
Total	885	765	1,150	1,160	1,245	1,440	1,445	1,595	1,845	1,750
Marine oils:										
Whale	545	280	425	435	460	420	455	420	425	435
Sperm whale	30	40	55	120	85	55	75	100	125	90
Fish (including liver)	135	85	55	155	134	195	215	205	210	200
Total	710	405	535	710	679	670	745	725	760	725
Grand total	6,410	4,066	5,985	6,383	5,793	6,312	7,190	7,444	8,030	8,185

1/ Indigenous--that is, exports from producing countries. 2/ Revised. 3/ Less than 500 tons. 4/ 1933-37 average. 5/ 1934-38 average. 6/ 1946-49 average.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official and unofficial sources.

Exports of sunflower seed, rapeseed, sesame seed oils and olive oil in 1957 also are expected to increase substantially from 1956. Larger crops of sunflower seed and peanuts in Argentina in the last 2 years have improved the Argentine edible oil supply and increased the quantity of sunflower seed oil available for export. Rapeseed oil exports are expected to increase owing primarily to an exceedingly sharp expansion of rapeseed production in Canada in 1956 and 1957 and but little winterkill in Northern Europe which resulted in a recovery of production in 1957 from the previous year's freeze-damaged-crops. A greatly increased production of sesame seed in Africa, chiefly in Sudan, accounts for the larger sesame oil exports expected in 1957. Olive oil exports may be up about 50 percent, the result of the sharp increase in oil production from the 1956 crop of olives in the Mediterranean Basin, following a year of small outturn.

Trade in the palm oils in 1957 may be about 5 percent larger than in 1956, with the expected increase largely in copra and coconut oil. Shipments of copra and coconut oil from the Philippines will exceed the record of 1956 if the rate of increase of the first 8 months--4 percent from 1956--continues through the remainder of the year. Barring destructive typhoons a 5 to 10 percent increase in production is forecast. Exports from Indonesia in the first 6 months of this year increased almost 40 percent from last year's tonnage.

Present indications are that palm kernel exports may be somewhat higher this year but that palm oil shipments may be down. Purchases of palm oil by the Nigerian Marketing Boards by late summer were 3 percent less than in the same period last year and purchases of kernels were down 9 percent. However, total production in 1957 of both oil and kernels is expected to equal that of 1956. Imports into major purchasing countries through the first 5 to 7 months indicate a slight decline in world trade in palm oils but an increase of about 6 percent in palm kernels.

Exports of industrial oils may increase some 35 percent in 1957. Flaxseed and linseed oil exports should exceed shipments of the 2 previous years but are not likely to reach the record tonnage of 1954 when the United States and Argentina disposed of heavy supplies of linseed oil. Large crops of flaxseed in 1956 in the United States and Argentina, and a record crop in Canada are resulting in large exports in 1957.

Canadian exports of flaxseed during the first 7 months were more than double shipments in the comparable period of 1956. Exports for the year are expected to approximate 20 million bushels.

Shipments from the Argentine through mid-August were at about the same level as in 1956. However, most of the large supplies on hand in mid-1957 were recently sold, and exports in the rest of 1957 probably will be much larger than a year ago.

U. S. exports of flaxseed and linseed oil may be one-third larger than last year. Most of the 16 million bushels of seed acquired by CCC from the 1956 crop has been sold at world prices for export as seed or oil.

Castor bean and oil exports probably will exceed those of 1956. Castor oil shipments from India this year have been large and have included some to the U.S.S.R. Moreover, purchases of beans and oil by major importing countries, principally from India and Brazil, have been slightly larger than last year.

The increase expected in tung oil exports stems largely from the record outturn in Argentina in 1956. Brazilian oiticica oil exports are expected to decline this year.

World exports of animal fats this year probably will be about 5 percent less than in 1956. Exports of butter (including ghee and butter oil, in terms of fat content) are expected to be down about 10 percent. Shipments from the United States will decline sharply because of reduced government stocks. Exports from New Zealand and Australia are forecast at a slightly lower rate than in 1956, as a result of decreased production. Denmark's exports seem likely to continue at the low level of 1956. Increased shipments from the Netherlands, Sweden, Argentina, and Finland will not be of sufficient volume to affect greatly the overall decline.

World exports of lard in 1957 will probably decline about 12 percent from 1956. The decline may be attributed almost entirely to decreased shipments from the United States. World exports of lard in 1956 were 9 percent above 1955 but still below the tonnage exported in 1951.

In the United States--which presently accounts for over 80 percent of the world's exports of lard--a decline of 15 to 20 percent in lard exports in 1957 is expected because of decreased production, increased domestic consumption, and more restrictive tariff regulations abroad. Other countries exporting significant quantities of lard are France, Denmark, Belgium-Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and Argentina. These 5 countries usually account for about 15 percent of the total world exports.

World exports of tallow and greases are expected to decline slightly from 1956. While tallow exports are expected to remain at about the same level as in 1956, exports of greases are forecast at about 10 percent less than last year owing to a decrease in hog slaughter in the United States. The quantity exported in 1956 was one-tenth larger than exports in 1955 and 4 times larger than the 1935-39 average. Last year the United States accounted for nearly 80 percent of the world tallow and grease exports. Other countries exporting tallow are Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Argentina, Belgium-Luxembourg, and the Netherlands.

Exports of marine oils in 1957 are expected to be down slightly from the 745,000 tons exported in 1956. Sperm oil exports are expected to be close to 30 percent below the 1956 level, and fish oil exports are expected to decline due to a poor spring herring catch in the North Atlantic by Norwegian fisheries. Whale oil exports (considered here as equal to production) are expected to be up slightly in 1957 from 1956. About 85 percent of the world's whale oil is produced in the Antarctic.

* * *

World production in 1956 of animal and marine fats and oils, palm oil and oilseeds in terms of their oil outturn is estimated to have totaled almost 30 million tons, a record high for the fourth successive year and almost 2 million tons larger than in 1955. Increases occurred in all 5 categories, namely: edible vegetable oils, palm oils, industrial oils, animal fats, and marine oils. The most significant increases were in the edible and industrial oil groups.

The production of oilseeds yielding edible vegetable oils increased an estimated 6 percent, in terms of oil outturn. There were increases in all oilseed crops except cottonseed and rapeseed. The increases were due principally to a record soybean crop in the United States, a record peanut crop in French West Africa and a near-record crop in India, a large production of sunflower seed in Argentina and the Soviet Union, and an above-average production of olive oil in the Mediterranean Basin. Partially offsetting these increases, however, were the declines in U. S. cottonseed output and in Chinese, Indian and European rapeseed output.

Production of the palm oils increased an estimated 4 percent in 1956 largely because of the increased copra production in the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaya.

The estimated increase of 27 percent in industrial oil crops is attributed mainly to the large flaxseed crops in the United States, Argentina and Canada.

Production of animal fats increased about 3 percent in 1956. The increase in butter production was general with 21 countries reporting larger output. The overall gain in tallow and greases was principally the result of increased cattle slaughter in the United States. And, although most of the increase in lard occurred in the United States, output was up moderately in most of the major producing countries.

Marine oil production in 1956 was slightly above 1955, a result of a 10 percent increase in sperm oil output, a 5 percent increase in fish oil production--largely a result of record spring herring catches by Norway and Iceland--and a slight increase in world whale oil production.

* * *

FATS, OILS, AND OILSEEDS (FAT OR OIL EQUIVALENT): Estimated world production 1/, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1950-56

Commodity	Average 1935-39	Average 1945-49	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 2/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Edible vegetable oils 3/:									
Cottonseed	1,390	1,220	1,355	1,725	1,805	2,015	1,945	2,040	1,940
Peanut	1,665	1,880	1,895	1,920	1,875	2,005	2,090	2,190	2,265
Soybean	1,355	1,615	1,885	1,860	2,050	2,005	2,140	2,245	2,500
Sunflower	625	830	1,150	1,140	1,035	1,025	995	1,260	1,365
Rapeseed 4/	1,330	1,150	990	1,010	1,130	1,000	982	1,178	1,070
Sesame	715	705	760	745	765	765	785	700	745
Olive oil	975	917	637	1,525	853	1,285	1,073	822	1,152
Total	8,055	8,317	8,672	9,925	9,513	10,100	10,010	10,435	11,037
Palm oils 5/:									
Coconut	2,135	1,620	1,975	2,245	2,065	1,980	2,145	2,215	2,365
Palm kernels	400	335	455	415	415	450	470	450	470
Palm	1,090	1,000	1,240	1,210	1,240	1,320	1,360	1,340	1,340
Babassu kernels	25	35	41	47	29	30	38	50	45
Total	3,650	2,990	3,711	3,917	3,749	3,780	4,013	4,055	4,220
Industrial oils 3/:									
Linseed	1,145	1,100	1,150	1,010	1,035	1,000	1,025	1,065	1,445
Castor bean	200	210	230	230	235	245	230	230	235
Oiticica	10	12	14	13	5	9	6	13	13
Tung	150	118	123	128	127	123	105	97	120
Perilla	65	5	5	5	6	6	5	5	5
Total	1,570	1,445	1,522	1,386	1,408	1,383	1,371	1,410	1,818
Animal fats:									
Butter (fat content)	6/4,280	7/3,450	3,615	3,640	3,640	3,765	3,875	3,855	3,915
Lard	3,500	3,070	3,680	4,015	4,200	3,980	4,090	4,295	4,460
Tallow and greases	1,550	2,000	2,350	2,370	2,455	2,785	2,870	2,980	3,140
Total	9,330	8,520	9,645	10,025	10,295	10,530	10,835	11,130	11,515
Marine oils:									
Whale	545	280	425	435	460	420	455	420	425
Sperm whale	30	40	55	120	85	55	75	100	125
Fish (including liver)	480	275	375	475	450	455	525	515	540
Total	1,055	595	855	1,030	995	930	1,055	1,035	1,090
Estimated world total	23,660	21,867	24,405	26,283	25,960	26,723	27,284	28,065	29,680

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ In the case of vegetable oilseeds, oil production has been estimated by assuming for each of the various crops that a certain proportion was crushed for oil. The years shown refer to the years in which the seed was produced and not necessarily when the oil was extracted. 4/ Estimates for the years 1945-56 have been reduced substantially from estimates published previously on the basis of more reliable production data for China. 5/ Estimated on the basis of exports and the limited information available on production and consumption in the various producing areas. 6/ 1934-38 average. 7/ 1946-49 average.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official and unofficial sources.

Prices for some of the major vegetable oils, oil-bearing materials and animal fats have fluctuated relatively sharply in the last 2 calendar years. A contributing factor in this was the closing of the Suez Canal in October 1956, and the scare-buying to which that incident gave rise.

Prices for the leading palm oils have fluctuated less than prices of most other items. And while the composite of prices for these oils (as of mid-September) is about the same as a year ago, and a bit higher than at the beginning of 1956, the present level is considerably below the relatively high point reached at the end of 1956.

Soft oil prices--that is, peanut, cottonseed, and soybean oils--rose sharply after October 1956, reaching levels in December generally higher than those of April-May 1956. When the Suez situation showed signs of "settling down" early in 1957, prices began a decline which continued until mid-summer. And as of mid-September they are about the same as a year ago, though slightly stronger than early in 1956.

With respect to the industrial oils--linseed and castor--there was a strong divergence in price trends after mid-summer 1956. Prices for linseed oil declined irregularly thereafter, in the wake of large crops in the United States and Argentina, and a record outturn in Canada. Since June of this year prices have strengthened moderately as it has become increasingly certain that, owing to unfavorable weather, the 1957 flaxseed crops in Canada and the United States will be down sharply from 1956.

Contrasting strongly with the downward trend of linseed oil prices in the last year or more, was the precipitous climb in castor oil prices in October-December 1956. Exportable supplies of castor beans and oil in Brazil were found to be more limited than originally thought, and not until the Indian crop became available did price levels weaken somewhat. Nevertheless, demand for castor has continued strong, and prices remain far above levels of a year ago, and are even higher in relation to January 1, 1956.

World prices for butter thus far in 1957 have been generally lower than in 1956. Early this year they were considerably below levels of the year before. But as the year moved on the spread has grown narrower. Prices for lard and animal tallows, on the other hand, in 1957 have been well above the average for 1956.

WORLD WOOL PRODUCTION IN 1957

World wool production in 1957 is now estimated at 5,095 million pounds, greasy basis, up slightly less than 2 percent from the 5,010 million pounds in 1956. This estimate includes the 1957 output for the Northern Hemisphere countries and the 1957-58 wool year production for the Southern Hemisphere countries. This makes the 10th consecutive year that world wool production has shown an increase.

The latest increase was due principally to the larger Australian, Argentine, and Union of South Africa clips, and to a lesser extent to larger clips in Mexico, France, Mainland China, and New Zealand.

The increased production in Australia may be attributed to favorable growing conditions, improved pastures and the national economy being dependent on wool for export earnings. The mass eradication of rabbits has also greatly enhanced the carrying capacity of pastures throughout Australia. It is estimated that total wool production in Australia during the 1957-58 season will amount to 1,603 million pounds, greasy basis, a rise of 2.5 percent over the previous seasons' total of 1,565 million pounds. Preliminary returns of sheep numbers in Australia as of March 31, 1957, show a total of approximately 151 million sheep and lambs. This is 8.5 percent higher than 1956 and makes the 10th consecutive season in which the numbers have increased.

Wool production in Argentina is expected to increase sharply from 419 million pounds in 1956 to about 440 million pounds in 1957. This will make the second year in succession that wool production in Argentina has shown an increase after declining each year between 1948 and 1955. The larger production during the last 2 years can be attributed to currency changes and other economic reasons. Under the Argentine system of multiple exchange rates, wool export prices have increased in relation to prices of other livestock products. Increased wool export prices have also brought about a shift from cattle to sheep production.

Wool production in the Union of South Africa is expected to increase by about 3.5 percent from 301 million in 1956 to 311 million in 1957. This represents the 10th consecutive year in which wool production has increased in the Union of South Africa. The recovery of the South African sheep industry started in the 1947-48 season when farmers, encouraged by favorable wool prices, began to rebuild their flock for the first time since the severe droughts that occurred in 1933 and 1934. Pasture improvement, up to the present, has had little affect on wool production in South Africa mainly because no suitable soil fertility building legume has been found so far. Once the technological problem of finding suitable grasses and legumes is overcome, it is expected that there will be a tremendous increase in the carrying capacity of the land available for grazing.

WOOL: Production In Specified Countries, Greasy Basis
Averages 1936-40, 1946-50, Annual 1954 to 1957 1/

Continent and Country	Averages 1936-40	Averages 1946-50	1954	1955	1956	1957 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:						
Canada	15.6	11.5	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.7
Mexico	10.3	11.4	9.9	8.8	9.0	13.0
United States 3/	470.6	317.5	309.8	304.8	299.9	295.0
Estimated Total 4/ 5/	495.0	340.0	330.0	325.0	320.0	315.0
Europe:						
France	43.0	36.0	56.0	56.1	56.0	60.0
Germany, Fed. Rep.	21.7	17.3	11.9	11.7	10.8	10.0
Greece	19.3	17.4	23.2	23.5	23.6	23.7
Ireland	17.2	13.1	17.5	17.4	18.0	18.4
Italy	30.4	30.2	32.8	30.9	30.9	30.0
Netherlands	6.1	5.4	4.0	3.5	3.5	4.0
Norway	5.9	6.4	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Portugal	16.3	18.4	22.7	22.7	23.0	23.0
Spain	80.0	85.0	88.2	79.4	83.8	81.6
United Kingdom	110.1	81.2	111.0	99.6	104.5	105.0
Yugoslavia	34.7	30.0	36.7	35.8	32.8	32.9
Total Western Europe	395.0	350.0	420.0	400.0	405.0	405.0
Other Europe 6/	105.0	80.0	110.0	120.0	120.0	120.0
Estimated Total (Excl. U.S.S.R.) 5/ 7/ 8/	500.0	430.0	530.0	520.0	525.0	525.0
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 7/	310.2	311.5	450.0	500.0	520.0	
Asia:						
Iran	36.3	29.3	38.6	43.0	44.1	43.0
Iraq	21.6	27.3	33.0	33.5	33.5	34.0
Syria	16.7	12.2	20.5	19.4	20.0	20.0
Turkey	67.7	70.7	79.7	81.0	85.1	86.0
Afghanistan	15.0	16.4				
China 9/	88.0	75.0	96.0	99.0	105.0	110.0
India	10/ 95.0	72.0	70.0	72.0	72.0	74.0
Japan	-	-	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.7
Pakistan	-	26.4	28.0	29.0	32.5	33.0
Estimated Total 5/ 11/	375.0	375.0	440.0	450.0	465.0	475.0
South America:						

South America:						
Argentina	411.0	449.8	365.0	357.0	418.9	440.9
Brazil	35.5	42.7	60.6	63.4	61.8	63.0
Chile	32.6	42.3	39.7	46.0	48.0	48.0
Falkland Islands	4.0	4.2	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Peru	19.4	18.8	20.3	20.0	20.0	20.0
Uruguay	126.2	162.9	198.4	172.0	174.2	176.4
Estimated Total 5/ 12/	640.0	735.0	700.0	675.0	740.0	765.0
Africa:						
Algeria	22.6	16.2	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0
Egypt	7.5	6.7	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Morocco	35.1	27.2	36.4	36.0	36.0	36.0
Tunisia	12.0	9.9	11.8	12.0	12.0	12.0
Union of South Africa 13/	252.3	215.9	281.0	294.0	301.0	311.0
Estimated Total 5/ 14/	335.0	280.0	370.0	385.0	390.0	400.0
Oceania:						
Australia	1,051.9	1,060.0	1,288.0	1,410.0	1,565.0	1,603.0
New Zealand	313.8	375.2	455.0	462.0	487.0	490.0
Estimated Total 5/	1,370.0	1,435.0	1,745.0	1,870.0	2,050.0	2,095.0
Estimated World Total 5/	4,020.0	3,910.0	4,565.0	4,720.0	5,010.0	5,095.0

1/ For summary purposes wool produced mostly in the spring in the Northern Hemisphere is combined with that produced in the season beginning July 1 or October 1 of the same year in the Southern Hemisphere. Pulled wool is included for most countries at its greasy equivalent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Converted "pulled" wool to greasy basis at 1.7. 4/ Includes estimates for Newfoundland, Netherland West Indies, Guatemala, and El Salvador. 5/ Rounded to fives of millions. 6/ Includes the Iron Curtain countries (Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, and Eastern Germany). 7/ Based on present boundaries. 8/ Includes estimates for countries producing 2 million pounds or less, namely Belgium, Denmark, Iceland, Sweden, and Switzerland. 9/ Includes China Proper (22 provinces) Manchuria, Jehol, and Sinkiang (Turkestan). 10/ Includes Pakistan. 11/ Includes estimates for Afghanistan, Cyprus, Palestine, Transjordan, Outer Mongolia, Tibet, and Nepal. 12/ Includes relatively small production in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay and Venezuela. 13/ Excludes karakul wool; includes Union of South Africa, Union Protectorate, and South West Africa. 14/ Includes estimates for Kenya, French West Africa, and Togo.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, results of office research and other information. Estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to present boundaries except as noted. - June 1957.

Although extreme dryness prevailed over most of Uruguay during the summer months, it is not expected to materially affect total wool production. At the present time, production of 176 million pounds is forecast for the coming clip. With the estimate of 1956 production being raised to 174 million pounds, it now appears that there will be little difference between the past and coming clip. Present indications are that there will be somewhat over 25 million sheep sheared in Uruguay this coming season, yielding slightly over 6.5 pounds per head, average fleece.

Wool production is expected to increase slightly in New Zealand during the coming season. Present indications are that sheep are displacing dairy cattle in some areas, and the number of breeding ewes are up over 3 percent.

The production of wool in the United States is estimated at 295 million pounds, greasy basis, down about 3 percent since 1956. This total is the smallest output since 1950 and resulted mainly from a reduction in the number of sheep shorn, and also a lighter average fleece weight.

NEAR-RECORD 1957 WORLD BREADGRAIN CROP FORECAST

A near-record world breadgrain crop is forecast for 1957-58, on the basis of preliminary information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. The total for wheat and rye, estimated at 267 million short tons, is about 2 percent less than the record harvest of a year ago and is about 20 percent above the small average for immediate postwar years (1945-49). The reduction from the record 1956 outturn is in wheat, with rye production up slightly despite a slight reduction in acreage.

Present forecasts are necessarily of a tentative nature since seeding of these crops in Southern Hemisphere countries has only recently been completed, and growing conditions between now and December 1 will play a large part in determining the outturn in those areas. Reliable information is also lacking for some important producing countries of the Northern Hemisphere.

The reduction from the large 1956 wheat production is mainly the result of smaller crops in North America. Sharply reduced acreage, especially in the United States, and considerably smaller yields in Canada resulted in a reduction of about 17 percent from last year's production in this area. A reduction from the record 1956 wheat crop in the Soviet Union is also indicated. A part of the reduction in those areas is offset by a record crop in Europe. The increase is especially marked in Western Europe where the 1956 harvest was small because of heavy winter kill.

The large crop in Europe will cut import needs for wheat in this important import area. It will also mean that France will be back in the export market with a possible surplus of about 90 million bushels of wheat available for export. Moderate imports, mainly of durum, are also expected. That country was the greatest sufferer from winter-kill last year and was a net importer of wheat in 1956-57.

Conditions in other minor exporting countries are also good. Sweden's crop is above average though not up to the high figure of a year ago. The production in Turkey is somewhat larger than in 1956 and Syria's crop is also moderately increased.

Near-record supplies of wheat are still available in the principal exporting countries of North America. Record carry-over stocks in Canada at the beginning of the current marketing season (August 1, 1957) were partly offset by reduced stocks in the United States, but the total for the two countries on July 1 was at a new record. Total supplies for the current season, however, are less than the record supply in 1956, because of smaller crops in both countries. The crop reduction was large in Canada, with present estimates placing the wheat harvest this year at about 60 percent of the 1956 crop.

Total wheat production in North America this year was 82 percent of the production last year. The sharp reduction in Canada was caused mainly by extremely dry weather during the growing season over wide areas of the Prairie Provinces, especially in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Damage from hail was heavy in parts of the west and excessive moisture caused considerable losses in parts of Manitoba. Wheat yields for the country as a whole averaged only 17.1 bushels per acre, compared with the high yields of 25.2 bushels last year. The preliminary forecast of 360 million bushels was based on conditions as of August 15 and assumed favorable weather conditions for the remainder of the growing and harvesting season.

Production in the United States, as estimated at 923 million bushels was harvested from the smallest acreage in more than 50 years. High yields brought production within 7 percent of the 1956 harvest. The estimated yields of 21.4 bushels per acre are the highest of record. The crop is made up of 690 million bushels of winter wheat and 233 of all spring. Durum is reported at 40.5 million bushels, slightly above last year's crop and more than a third above average.

Rye production in North America is slightly above the 1956 crop because of an increase in the United States.

(continued on page 27)

WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1945-49 and 1950-54, annual 1955-57 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Yield per acre 3/					Production				
	Average					Average					Average				
	1945-49	1950-54	1955	1956	1957 4/	1945-49	1950-54	1955	1956	1957 4/	1945-49	1950-54	1955	1956	1957 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA:															
Canada	24,558	25,702	21,506	22,781	21,031	14.8	20.6	23.0	25.2	17.1	362,774	528,986	494,142	573,060	359,658
Mexico	1,244	1,647	1,977	2,259	2,258	12.5	13.2	15.8	17.9	20.3	15,522	21,788	31,230	40,420	45,930
United States	71,024	63,361	47,285	49,817	43,161	16.9	17.3	19.8	20.0	21.4	1,202,396	1,094,183	934,731	997,207	923,268
Estimated total 5/	96,890	90,780	70,850	74,950	66,540	-	-	-	-	-	1,581,000	1,646,000	1,461,000	1,612,000	1,330,000
EUROPE:															
Austria	528	573	604	620	636	20.5	29.5	33.4	33.8	28.9	10,800	16,920	20,180	20,960	18,370
Belgium	371	421	473	464	509	39.7	48.2	55.5	47.5	53.0	14,733	20,278	26,250	22,050	27,000
Denmark	175	195	164	164	168	49.7	54.5	56.9	57.8	-	8,704	10,630	9,330	9,480	-
Finland	420	419	340	355	-	21.3	23.7	22.6	22.5	-	8,966	9,920	7,700	8,000	-
France	10,354	10,916	11,252	7,000	11,510	23.0	28.9	33.8	34.3	33.2	238,200	315,244	380,830	240,000	382,570
Western Germany	2,283	2,728	2,875	2,830	2,990	29.5	40.4	43.0	45.1	-	67,420	110,228	123,570	127,560	139,000
Greece	1,917	2,415	2,599	2,622	2,671	12.9	16.6	18.9	17.4	22.0	24,750	40,042	49,000	45,730	58,790
Ireland	561	362	360	350	385	31.6	36.0	41.4	45.4	45.3	17,746	13,036	14,900	15,900	17,450
Italy	11,742	12,085	12,300	12,300	12,250	19.3	23.8	28.4	25.9	25.7	227,200	288,080	349,210	318,980	315,000
Luxembourg	32	45	44	38	-	25.0	30.7	31.4	30.0	-	800	1,382	1,380	1,140	-
Netherlands	262	209	220	212	243	42.4	54.4	59.0	53.5	60.7	11,109	11,376	12,970	11,340	14,760
Norway	91	56	45	51	-	29.3	30.0	26.0	40.2	-	2,670	1,682	1,170	2,050	-
Portugal	1,665	1,785	1,991	1,942	1,977	8.5	13.2	9.4	10.7	14.9	14,190	23,526	18,650	20,860	29,400
Spain	9,640	10,470	10,536	10,638	-	12.1	14.8	14.2	14.6	-	116,720	155,000	150,000	155,000	155,000
Sweden	749	899	875	981	825	31.0	33.0	30.1	35.6	38.0	23,222	29,640	26,350	34,970	31,360
Switzerland	223	219	236	190	227	35.0	41.5	46.0	32.5	-	7,800	9,080	10,850	6,170	-
United Kingdom	2,148	2,263	1,949	2,283	2,119	36.1	41.8	49.8	46.9	47.1	77,471	94,646	97,070	106,960	99,900
Yugoslavia	-	-	4,700	4,003	4,757	-	-	19.0	16.2	23.5	-	-	89,500	64,670	111,700
Estimated total 5/	47,590	51,000	51,570	47,050	52,330	-	-	-	-	-	947,000	1,231,000	1,389,000	1,212,000	1,431,000
Other Europe, estimated total 6/	18,530	20,240	20,400	20,360	19,920	-	-	-	-	-	315,000	429,000	431,000	388,000	424,000
Estimated total, all Europe 5/	66,110	71,240	71,970	67,410	72,250	-	-	-	-	-	1,262,000	1,660,000	1,820,000	1,600,000	1,855,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	-	111,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ASIA:															
Iran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,791	75,100	85,000	82,670	102,880
Iraq	1,593	1,871	-	-	-	9.1	11.9	-	-	-	14,424	22,210	17,390	22,850	41,070
Lebanon	166	165	165	165	166	12.8	11.5	12.2	12.2	-	2,133	1,902	2,020	2,020	-
Syria	1,998	2,277	2,718	2,718	2,718	10.1	11.6	8.1	11.8	13.5	20,091	26,510	22,050	32,150	36,740
Turkey	9,436	13,514	17,445	18,125	17,544	13.3	15.8	14.5	13.0	15.7	125,089	213,598	253,530	235,160	275,580
China	56,650	-	-	-	-	15.5	-	-	-	-	880,000	-	-	-	-
India 7/	23,312	24,422	27,517	30,386	32,891	9.1	10.3	11.9	10.5	10.3	212,336	251,586	327,710	319,910	338,540
Pakistan 7/	10,337	10,364	10,653	11,280	11,807	12.5	12.5	11.1	11.0	12.0	129,017	129,800	118,420	124,210	142,000
Japan	1,655	1,766	1,639	1,625	1,526	20.7	30.2	32.9	31.1	30.1	34,325	53,322	53,940	50,520	46,000
Estimated total 5/	118,410	127,760	137,970	142,850	145,800	-	-	-	-	-	1,586,000	1,760,000	1,875,000	1,875,000	1,945,000
AFRICA:															
Algeria	3,566	4,267	4,940	4,800	-	8.4	9.7	9.3	11.4	-	29,900	41,508	46,080	54,600	43,610
Egypt	1,618	1,631	1,593	1,630	-	26.3	30.1	33.5	34.9	-	42,633	49,060	53,330	56,860	56,950
French Morocco	2,621	3,496	4,112	3,783	2,785	8.3	10.1	8.5	10.2	8.6	21,792	35,302	35,070	38,470	23,920
Tunisia	1,907	2,399	1,955	2,937	3,147	6.5	8.3	7.4	6.0	6.4	12,320	19,796	14,520	17,540	20,050
Union of South Africa 8/	2,416	3,020	2,474	2,671	-	6.2	7.6	11.8	11.5	-	15,067	23,040	29,210	30,680	-
Estimated total 5/	13,780	16,490	16,860	17,550	16,700	-	-	-	-	-	134,000	183,000	193,000	213,000	187,000
SOUTH AMERICA:															
Argentina	11,432	11,871	10,037	13,325	-	16.9	18.2	19.2	19.6	-	193,740	216,204	192,900	260,880	-
Brazil	876	1,310	-	-	-	12.9	14.4	-	-	-	11,283	18,900	27,000	30,000	-
Chile	1,980	1,933	1,925	1,894	1,993	18.0	19.4	20.0	19.5	-	35,628	37,446	38,500	36,860	-
Peru	280	391	420	408	-	13.6	13.1	14.6	11.7	-	3,798	5,114	6,140	4,780	-
Uruguay	1,060	1,515	1,968	1,614	-	12.4	14.8	15.9	12.4	-	13,124	22,376	31,210	19,980	-
Estimated total 5/	16,260	17,730	16,810	20,080	20,050	-	-	-	-	-	263,000	307,000	304,000	360,000	350,000
OCEANIA:															
Australia	12,662	10,716	10,170	7,800	8,500	14.0	17.0	19.2	17.3	-	177,740	181,910	195,600	135,000	-
New Zealand	140	116	68	65	-	37.4	40.7	39.0	41.5	-	5,240	4,720	2,650	2,700	-
Total	12,802	10,832	10,238	7,865	8,570	-	-	-	-	-	182,980	186,630	198,250	137,700	152,750
Estimated world total 5/	406,450	446,330	474,700	484,700	502,410	-	-	-	-	-	5,895,000	6,985,000	7,400,000	7,800,000	7,620,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1957 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which will begin late in 1957 and end early in 1958. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Comprises Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland and Rumania. 7/ Figures for the period shown are not strictly comparable since figures for 1950 to date include allowances for non-reporting areas. Allowances were not included with earlier figures shown, but were included in estimated total for Asia. 8/ Production on European holdings only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches abroad, results of office research, or other information.

RYE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1945-49 and 1950-54, annual 1955-57 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Yield per acre 3/					Production				
	Average					Average					Average				
	1945-49	1950-54	1955	1956	1957 4/	1945-49	1950-54	1955	1956	1957 4/	1945-49	1950-54	1955	1956	1957 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA:															
Canada	1,193	1,176	780	547	551	11.0	16.7	18.9	15.7	15.3	13,182	19,687	14,753	8,584	8,411
United States	1,810	1,619	2,049	1,636	1,721	12.3	12.8	14.2	13.2	15.4	22,336	20,779	29,055	21,558	26,440
Total	3,003	2,795	2,829	2,183	2,272	-	-	-	-	-	35,518	40,466	43,808	30,142	34,851
EUROPE:															
Austria	616	601	529	528	520	19.9	27.5	31.0	32.4	26.9	12,260	16,508	16,380	17,090	14,000
Belgium	259	205	187	170	159	36.3	43.1	46.3	45.5	-	9,410	8,832	8,650	7,730	-
Denmark	379	323	189	271	284	34.2	38.2	39.8	41.0	-	12,958	12,332	7,520	11,100	-
Finland	376	303	230	240	-	21.2	24.5	21.7	22.9	-	7,960	7,410	5,000	5,500	-
France	1,202	1,104	957	917	907	17.2	18.4	18.1	20.2	20.9	20,618	20,327	17,340	18,540	18,940
Western Germany	3,480	3,454	3,643	3,664	3,635	28.4	38.0	37.8	40.1	40.7	98,900	131,400	137,590	147,050	148,000
Greece	130	156	132	132	113	12.8	13.7	16.2	14.3	17.0	1,664	2,136	2,140	1,890	1,920
Italy	253	238	200	182	-	17.9	21.7	24.3	23.1	-	4,520	5,160	4,850	4,200	-
Luxembourg	15	14	13	11	-	26.3	31.4	30.8	32.7	-	395	439	400	360	-
Netherlands	492	428	379	423	387	31.5	43.6	48.3	46.5	48.4	15,520	18,644	18,300	19,690	18,750
Norway	4	2	2	3	-	32.8	30.0	25.0	35.3	-	131	60	50	106	-
Portugal	680	652	629	626	606	8.0	11.1	9.7	10.6	12.0	5,460	7,227	6,100	6,630	7,250
Spain	1,540	1,526	1,492	1,500	-	11.0	12.7	13.0	13.4	-	17,120	19,390	19,410	20,080	-
Sweden	363	312	232	305	285	28.4	33.0	28.8	34.8	35.9	10,323	10,302	6,690	10,610	10,240
Switzerland	32	38	37	37	40	33.9	40.7	43.0	41.6	-	1,084	1,547	1,590	1,540	-
United Kingdom	59	59	19	26	24	30.0	35.1	40.0	38.5	36.7	1,768	2,072	760	1,000	880
Yugoslavia	-	-	690	620	618	-	-	14.9	13.1	16.6	-	-	10,300	8,100	10,240
Estimated total 5/	10,470	10,060	9,560	9,660	9,550	-	-	-	-	-	228,000	272,000	263,000	282,000	280,000
Other Europe, estimated total 6/	17,400	18,940	18,750	18,380	18,360	-	-	-	-	-	337,000	403,000	417,000	408,000	430,000
Estimated total, all Europe 5/	27,870	29,000	28,310	28,040	27,910	-	-	-	-	-	565,000	675,000	680,000	690,000	710,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	72,300	54,500	-	-	-	12.4	12.7	-	-	-	895,000	690,000	-	-	-
ASIA:															
Turkey	1,017	1,410	1,584	1,586	1,606	13.5	16.1	16.2	14.0	15.9	13,679	22,700	25,590	22,280	25,590
SOUTH AMERICA:															
Argentina	1,601	2,222	2,199	-	-	9.3	11.7	11.7	-	-	14,940	26,000	25,750	34,640	-
AFRICA:															
Union of South Africa	197	176	-	-	-	4.9	4.8	-	-	-	973	845	-	-	-
Estimated world total 5/	106,240	90,370	82,850	75,730	75,210	-	-	-	-	-	1,530,000	1,460,000	1,480,000	1,330,000	1,355,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1957 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which will begin late in 1957 and end early in 1958. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries, for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Comprises Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland and Rumania.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches abroad, results of office research, or other information.

Wheat production in Europe is the largest of record, on the basis of preliminary estimates. The total for Western Europe is about 1.43 billion bushels compared with 1.21 billion last year. An acreage increase of about 11 percent and higher yields for the area as a whole account for the large outturn. Record harvests were reported for a number of countries, but the largest increase from the 1956 crop is in France where the estimated 1957 crop of 385 million bushels is 60 percent above the very small harvest in that country last year.

Production is also larger in the Danube Basin and Central European countries. An increase of about 10 percent over the poor 1956 crop is the result of higher yields, with acreage estimated to be moderately below the 1956 acreage. This is an important area for rye and the 1957 production is estimated at 430 million bushels, about 5 percent above the 1956 total. Rye production in Western Europe is estimated at 280 million bushels, little change from the 1956 total.

Another large wheat acreage increase was reported for the Soviet Union. However, drought over large parts of southern and eastern regions, including a considerable part of the so-called new lands, had a detrimental effect on yields. It now appears that over-all wheat production will be below the record level of 1956 despite the acreage expansion. Weather conditions were more favorable in the principal rye producing regions and the 1957 rye production may be about the same as in 1956.

Wheat production in Asia is tentatively estimated to be larger than in 1956. Record yields resulted in record harvests for a number of countries of the Near East including Iran, Iraq, and Syria. Near-record crops were reported for India and Pakistan mainly because of increased acreage. Production in Turkey turned out much better than early season forecasts and the wheat crop is now estimated somewhat above the 1956 outturn and also well above average. Rye production was also up in Turkey, with both acreage and yields above the 1956 figures. Turkey is the only rye producing country of any importance in the area.

In Africa the wheat crop was smaller than in 1956. Considerably smaller crops are reported for Algeria and Morocco, and those reductions account for the bulk of the decline. Production in Egypt is about the same as in 1956. Rye is of no significance in the area.

It is early in the season for reliable information on prospects for the Southern Hemisphere. Preliminary reports on the crop recently seeded in South America indicate generally good conditions. In Argentina, the principal producer of the area, the condition is described as good to excellent. The first official estimate places seeded acreage 10 percent below the acreage seeded for the 1956 crop. No information is yet available on the level of rye acreage, a large part of which is normally used as pasture and only approximately a third of the seeded acreage developed for grain.

Conditions in Australia have been unfavorable for the wheat crop and the outturn may be almost as small as the poor crop harvested last year. Widespread drought during the normal seeding period and part of the growing season interfered with seeding and development of the crop. Rye is of little importance in Australia.

AREA HARVESTED

Crop	Average 1935/39	Average 1945/49	1953	1954	1955	1956
	Million Acres					
Wheat 6/	425	407	464	461	476	481
Rye 6/ 6/	101	106	89	88	83	78
Breadgrains /(sub-total)	526	513	553	549	559	559
Rice	222	234	265	260	263	268
Barley	117	111	123	130	136	140
Oats	144	128	130	132	127	123
Corn	223	215	222	225	250	262
Feed Grains (sub-total)	484	454	475	487	513	525
Cotton	81.1	60.3	80.5	79.3	81.4	78.9
Tobacco 2/	7.6	7.5	8.5	9.0	9.0	9.1
Beet Sugar	8.3	8.0	11.3	11.7	12.1	12.8
Cane Sugar, Centrifugal	n.a.	n.a	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sugar, Centrifugal, all	n.a.	n.a	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sugar, Non-centrifugal	n.a.	n.a	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Potatoes 3/	29.2	26.2	28.9	31.6	25.6	25.9
Dry Edible Beans 4/	10.2	12.7	13.5	14.6	14.6	14.6
Dry Peas 5/	1.0	1.3	1.1	.9	1.1	1.2
Garbanzos	20.0	22.8	21.7	22.3	27.3	n.a.
Flaxseed	19.6	17.6	16.7	18.0	18.1	23.7
Soybeans 2/	29.0	32.6	39.7	42.8	44.3	49.0
Peanuts 2/	22.3	27.0	28.1	31.9	32.5	34.2
Total Area Shown	1460.3	1417.0	1543.0	1558.1	1601.0	1602.4

Unless otherwise indicated, the years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere countries. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crops harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1956 are combined with Southern Hemisphere harvests which begin late in 1956 and end in the first half of 1957. 1/ Converted by weight and feeding value. 2/ Year beginning January 1. 3/ 32 countries only: North America, Europe excluding USSR, Japan and South American countries. 4/ 25 countries only. 5/ 15 countries only. Excludes Mainland China, which is the world's largest producer. 6/ Does not include revisions made in breadgrains report in this (Sept.) issue.

WORLD AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

PRODUCTION

Crop	Unit	Average 1935/39	Average 1945/49	1953	1954	1955	1956
		Millions					
Wheat 6/	Bushels	6102	5910	7465	7000	7405	7595
Rye 6/	"	1732	1530	1470	1530	1480	1385
Rice	100# Bags	3706	3549	4206	4005	4261	4418
Barley	Bushels	2377	2180	2830	2855	3095	3295
Oats	"	4364	3916	4080	4190	4445	4250
Corn	"	4775	5290	5855	5635	6285	6615
Feed Grains	Sh. Tn.	261	263	297	293	321	332
Feed Grains Equiv. to Corn 1/	" "	246	250	282	278	305	316
Cotton	Bales	31.7	25.7	39.1	38.6	39.7	38.2
Tobacco 2/	Pounds	6619	6931	7658	8087	8391	8428
Beet Sugar	Sh. Tn.	11.8	9.4	17.4	16.2	17.6	17.3
Cane Sugar, Cent.	" "	16.8	18.0	24.1	25.3	25.6	26.9
Sugar, Cent. all	" "	28.5	27.4	41.5	41.5	43.2	45.5
Sugar, Non-cent.	" "	5.5	6.0	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.8
Potatoes 3/	100# Bags	3282	2803	3410	3680	3143	3397
Dry Edible Beans 4/	" "	61.8	67.1	78.8	86.7	89.1	83.7
Dry Peas 5/	" "	11.3	14.3	11.4	11.3	12.9	13.4
Garbanzos	" "	102	103	125.0	139.7	135.8	n.a.
Flaxseed	Bushels	133.5	128.5	115.6	119.4	126.0	167.3
Soybeans	"	463.7	551.3	651.9	717.7	768.2	854.0
Peanuts in shell 2/	Sh. Tn.	9.6	10.8	11.5	12.1	12.5	12.6
Cottonseed	" "	15.3	11.9	18.5	18.6	18.9	18.8
Apples	Bushels	462	409	560	602	553	627
Pears	"	117	131	166	158	166	163
Grapes	Sh. Tn.	33.9	29.1	38.6	39.5	38.5	n.a.
Oranges	Boxes	204.9	257.2	344.0	352.1	347.5	351.6
Grapefruit	"	34.9	56.6	52.8	47.0	50.2	49.3
Lemons	"	23.2	26.1	33.0	31.7	31.3	35.9
Cacao Beans	Pounds	1581	1516	1623	1812	1829	2033
Coffee	Bags 132#	41.6	36.9	44.0	42.2	50.3	46.3
Tea	Pounds		1083	1301	1441	1479	n.a.
Hops	"	n.a.	n.a.	150.2	143.6	134.6	126.3

Footnotes: See Table on Area Harvested.

WORLD AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

PRODUCTION

Crop	Unit	Average 1935/39	Average 1945/49	1953	1954	1955	1956
				Thousands			
Prunes 1/	Sh. Tn.	279.4	229.8	221.5	209	183	212
Raisins 1/ (and currents)	" "	623.6	538.6	642	559	579.2	627.3
Almonds 1/ 2/shelled 7/	" "	78.4	90.4	104.3	94.3	64.5	71.3
Filberts 1/ unshelled	" "	118.6	122.0	115.9	174.9	126.7	197.2
Walnuts 1/ unshelled	" "	127.0	122.2	105.9	126.0	149.3	157.4
Castor Beans 3/	Sh. Tn.	474	492	567	537	522	523
Rapeseed 3/	" "	4216	4896	5226	5291	6088	6112
Sesame Seed 3/	" "	1790	1765	1915	1955	1805	2038
Sunflower Seed 3/	" "	2785	3695	4550	4430	5281	5544
Cottonseed Oil	" "	1390	1220	2025	1965	2055	2000
Linseed Oil	" "	1145	1100	990	995	1085	1460
Soybean Oil	" "	1355	1615	1905	2100	2250	2500
Peanut Oil	" "	1665	1880	2005	2100	2180	2245
Olive Oil	" "	968	907	1285	1050	758	1075
Palm Oil	" "	1090	1000	1320	1355	1335	1330
Palm Kernel Oil	" "	400	335	450	470	450	470
Coconut Oil	" "	2135	1620	2140	2300	2320	2470
Lard	" "	3485	3098	3980	4088	4295	4460
Tallow, and greases	" "	1592	2018	2785	2720	2980	3140
Edible vegetable oils 6/	" "	6720	7165	9010	9016	9165	9885
Palm Oils	" "	3655	2975	3940	4163	4145	4308
Industrial Oils	" "	2900	2985	3015	3006	3340	3742
Animal Fats (inc. butter)	" "	9330	8520	10510	10755	11105	11490
Marine Oils	" "	1055	595	930	1055	1035	1055
All fats & Oils (excludes tallow and greases) 6/	" "	23660	22240	27405	27995	28790	30480
				Millions			
Abaca 3/	Pound	387	4/206	283	251	266	297
Henequen 3/	"	247	4/282	232	268	266	267
Jute 1/	"	3422	5/3520	2691	3402	4477	4651
Sisal 3/	"	507	4/549	868	923	1038	1095

Oil production from vegetable oilseeds relates to year in which seed was produced and not necessarily when oil was extracted; for other oils production relates to calendar year.

1/ Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries combined with those of Southern Hemisphere which follow.
2/ Includes U. S. unshelled divided by 2.
3/ Year beginning January 1.
4/ 1946-50
5/ 1947-51
6/ Group totals do not include revisions since March issue in Olive Oil and Lard.
7/ Does not include revisions made in nut reports in this (Sept.) issue.

WORLD AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK

Kind	Unit	Average 1936/40	Average 1946/50	1953	1954	1955	1956
		Millions					
Cattle 1/	Head	755	784	878	899	912	928
Milk Cows (18 countries)	"	2/3/ 64	n.a.	63	63	63	n.a.
Hogs	"	293	245	348	352	371	381
Sheep	"	748	715	846	864	878	899
Horses	"	96	75	76	75	74	n.a.
Mules and Asses 4/	"	3/ 51	n.a.	52	52	51	n.a.
Water Buffalo 4/	"	3/ 76	n.a.	76	77	77	n.a.
Chickens (20 countries)	"	3/5/ 801	6/ 777	7/ 833	987	1008	1022

PRODUCTION OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

Product		Average 1934/38					
		Millions					
Beef & Veal (42 countries)	Pound	33,052	35,359	41,480	44,176	45,436	47,913
Pork (excluding lard)	"	28,564	26,270	31,686	32,352	35,427	36,614
Mutton, Lamb, & Goat (42 ")	"	6,632	6,625	7,082	7,115	7,469	7,417
Total Meat 8/	"	68,671	68,751	80,801	84,242	88,860	92,482
Wool	"	9/ 4,020	3,910	4,495	4,560	4,740	4,965
Milk 10/	"	532,000	n.a.	600,000	612,000	606,000	618,000
Butter (36 countries)	"	6,572	5,330	6,170	6,417	6,265	6,416
Cheese (24 countries)	"	3,527	3,914	5,198	5,565	5,300	5,454
Eggs (26 countries)	"	11/ 87,263	12/ 107,452	7/ 127,410	133,930	136,284	139,497

Number of livestock relates to census data or estimates during year shown except that data for period October to December are included in the following year for comparison and totals.

1/ Includes water buffalo where important.
2/ 17 countries
3/ 1934-38 average
4/ Data from FAO
5/ Excludes Brazil, Netherlands and Peru
6/ Excludes West Germany and Brazil
7/ Excludes Brazil
8/ Includes horsemeat in addition to other types shown
9/ 1936-40
10/ All types
11/ Excludes Brazil and Peru
12/ Excludes Peru

The Commodity Summaries in this monthly supplementary issue of Foreign Crops and Markets are part of a series of reports on World Crop and Livestock Production and Trade which are released according to a schedule published at the beginning of each calendar year.

The country data are prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments; reports of Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad; results of office research and other information. The Summaries of Production have been approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics.

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